NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN B. RUSSELL, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1825. No. 25.

GEN. HARPER'S ADDRESS.

The following extracts from Gen. HARPER's Address, delivered to the Maryland Agricultural Society, on the 25th of November 1824, will be found highly worthy of the attention and repeated perusal, as well of New England cultivators as of those who are situated in the more southern section of the Union.—The Address gives an epitome of good husbandry, and contains much very valuable information in a condensed, and at the same time a perspicuous form.—We have omitted some parts, on account of their being local, and adapted, exclusively, to the time and place of their delivery.

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MR PRESIDENT,
AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—

"It is an axiom in political science, that in every well ordered community, the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial classes ought to exist in a due proportion. The first produces the materials with which the others work, and the food of all:—the second prepares these materials for the use and enjoyment of man:—and the third circulates the surplus products of both—thus enabling every individual to turn his labour to the best account, by exchanging it for such products of the labours of others in every part of the world, as his necessities, his gratification, or his convenience may require.

Hence it results that, of these three pursuits, agriculture is far most important, and must employ much the greatest number of persons. The first necessity of man is food. Next in importance are the materials of which his clothing, and his other accommodations are made. Both of these depend on agriculture. In preparing his food, and working up the materials for his clothing and other uses, machinery is employed to a greater or less extent; which enables a comparatively small number of individuals, in every community, to perform all the labour of this description, which its wants or its comforts require. The business of transportation and exchange, which occupies the commercial class, is also very much facilitated by the mechanic arts, and may be done by a few persons. But agricultural labour may be performed by the hand of man, with the assistance of those domestic animals which he rears and feeds. Mechanic art gives it some, but very little, aid. Consequently it must employ great numbers, the great mass of every community: and in this respect, also, agriculture is the most important object of human pursuit.

Nor is it less so, in its tendency to promote the physical and moral excellence of our species. The agriculturist is employed in the open air, instead of being shut up in a close and crowded room. He inhales the pure breezes of the morning, instead of the tainted atmosphere of a manufactory. His limbs are continually in free and active motion, instead of being confined to a work bench or a loom. He has constantly before him the beautiful and magnificent spectacle of nature, ever varying yet still the same, which leads him to the contemplation and worship of Nature's God, and cherishes every noble and generous sentiment. He derives his subsistence immediately from his own exertions; his mind is directed to a great variety of operations, instead of being confined to one or two: and where, as in our happy country, he cultivates his own soil, reaping for himself all that he sows, and enjoying all the fruits of his own industry, care, and foresight, instead of toiling for a bare subsistence, to promote the wealth and supply the luxury of another, he feels a proud and lofty spirit of independence, which elevates him in the scale of being, and fits him to fulfil with dignity and effect his high duties, as one of the members and supporters of our free and happy government.

And yet this pursuit, noble and ennobling as it is—this pursuit which is not less conducive to the dignity and happiness of man, than necessary for his subsistence, which occupies four fifths of this and every other well constituted community, has every where received less public attention, countenance and support, than any other branch of industry. Those who are engaged in it have generally been left to grope their way in the dark; to overcome obstacles by their individual efforts; to find out errors by the experience of their injurious effects;—and to rely for their correction, as well as for the discovery and introduction of improvements, on single, divided and unassisted exertions.

Among the general means of improving agriculture to which I must confine myself, permit me first to call your attention to the selection of soils and situations. Every man's experience must have informed him, that almost every production of the earth will succeed better in some soils than in others equally fertile, which in their turn are better adapted to the growth of some other plant. And where the soil is in all respects the same, the situation as regards the sun and the wind, and the greater or less elevation of the ground, will render one spot much less favourable to some plants than to others. No farmer, indeed, in the present state of our country, can adapt his cultivation perfectly to the situation of his grounds, and the nature of his soil. Until towns and villages increase to such an extent, as to afford a ready and advantageous market for every product of the soil, where each cultivator may dispose conveniently of the crop which he may find it best to raise, and purchase those articles to which his own lands are not so well adapted, he must embrace in his own cultivation almost every product which his consumption requires, however ill-suited it may be to the nature of his farm.—But still much may be done, by careful attention to this subject. Two neighbours, who have farms of different soils and exposures, may often exchange products with each other, so as to enable both to cultivate to greater advantage.—The same farm frequently contains a variety of soils and exposures, a strict attention to which will enable the farmer to adapt his crops to his ground if not perfectly, at least to a very great and beneficial extent. To this end it behoves him, not only to study well the nature and qualities of his own lands, but to make himself thoroughly acquainted by experiments, reading, and observation, with the nature of different crops, and the manner in which each is affected by the qualities of the soil, and the situation of the ground. This is a fundamental point in agricultural science, to which the practical farmer cannot pay too much attention.

Next to this comes the proper rotation of crops, so as to adapt each to the actual condition of the land. It is well known that almost every soil possesses in but a limited degree, the ingredients which fit it for the nourishment of those plants to which it is best suited. These ingredients are exhausted by use, to a greater or less extent, and leave the land after a crop much less fit for it than before. But this land may, and almost always does contain, in a greater or less degree in proportion to its fertility, the ingredients suitable for the production of some other plant, which the previous crop has not affected at all, or but slightly. That other plant then should succeed the first, and constitute the second crop in the rotation. So of a third and a fourth, and sometimes of a fifth and a sixth; in the course of which the land, by a careful attention to manuring, becomes again replenished with the ingredients suited to the first and other crops in the rotation. Thus it is always employed in producing that crop, with the proper ingredients of which it is most plentifully supplied; while it is constantly recruiting its stock of ingredients for others, and all its productive powers are perpetually turned to the best account, and perpetually renovated.

But the most skilful selection of soils and situations, with the strictest attention to the rotation of crops, will be unavailing, unless we are careful to return to the earth those ingredients, fitted to the nurture of her various productions, which are used up and exhausted in the act of producing.—Without this care her productive powers are soon exhausted, and fields once fruitful become barren wastes. In giving her this constant supply, in thus perpetually renewing her perpetually wasting powers, consists the great skill of the farmer. This is the most indispensable object of his unremitted attention. The two great agents in its accomplishment are *irrigation* and *manuring*.

But few farms are so situated as to possess, in a high degree, the advantages of irrigation.—They are, however, much more general than is commonly supposed. The smallest rill, the feeblest spring branch, is capable of being turned to some account; of being made to contribute something to the fertility of some portion of the soil. The manner in which streams may be conducted over the lands, so as to produce the greatest effect, if I understood it in detail, could not be explained within the compass of an address like this. It is a subject of very considerable extent, and of some intricacy; but it depends greatly on experience, and much may be done by regular attention, with very small means. I can state, from my own experience, that a small stream by the simple expedient of damming it

up, so as to raise it out of its bed, and lead it by a trench along the hill side, will in a few years convert a barren sedgey old field, into a most productive meadow.

And where streams do not exist, much may be done by turning currents of rain water over the fields, and especially over grass lands. They always carry with them more or less of fertilizing matter. The wash of roads is particularly valuable, in this way. I can here again speak from my own experience, of the beneficial effects of these practices. I have on my own farm a small piece of grass land, originally very barren, which has been rendered highly productive by turning over it the wash of a road. The fine particles of earth carried down by the rain, from such places, appear to be extremely fertilizing, especially for grasses.

To dam up small streams and gullies, so as to collect the fine earth which the rain brings down them, is also a very cheap and beneficial practice, of which I can attest the advantages. The matter thus collected is a very fertilizing manure; and they who have not witnessed it may find a difficulty in believing, how large a quantity may be collected with very little labour, in favourable situations; which are much more numerous and easily found than will readily be supposed, by those who have not attended particularly to the subject. Hardly any farm is without them.

On the benefits of manure it would be superfluous to dilate. They are acknowledged by all; but all have not attended to the best methods of making it. To this all important object a good barn-yard is indispensable. It should always, where practicable, be formed on sloping ground, with the barn stables and cow-houses on the highest part; so that all the wash and drainings may be collected and preserved. It should be surrounded, if possible, by a stone or brick wall, especially on the lowest side, where all the manure may be formed into heaps, and may receive the washings and drainings from the stable and yard. Where sloping ground cannot be found, or conveniently used, it will be highly advantageous to dig out the yard, so as to create a slope from every side towards the centre.—To increase the quantity of manure, the yard should be kept constantly covered during the winter with leaves, which a very little labour will collect from the woods, at times when hardly any thing else can be done. To these should be added all the offal weeds, and litter of the farm.

The best barn-yard, however, without plenty of stock, will produce but a scanty supply of manure; and in this point of view, as well as in several others, the breeding of stock, and especially of cattle, is one of the most important objects of a farmer's attention. To prosecute it successfully a selection of the best breeds, in the first place, is indispensable. In relation to some other animals, this is universally understood and admitted. No man expects to raise a fine horse, without attending to the blood, figure and size of the sire and dam. Their qualities are also acknowledged to be of importance. But far the greater part of farmers act as if they believed, that in raising cattle the breed is of no moment. Like, however, we know will produce its like, in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom; and we might as well expect to produce fine wheat from inferior seed, or fine apples from grafts of an inferior tree, as fine cattle from a bad stock.

In selecting the stock from which we shall breed, much attention is due to the qualities and properties of the different races, as well as to the mode of profit which we have in view. Is it our object to raise and fatten beef for the market? We should choose a race which fattens easily, has small bones, and comes soon to maturity.—These properties are far more valuable than mere size: for it will generally if not universally be found, that very large animals consume a great quantity of food, and require higher keeping, and more time to come to perfection.

The point to be arrived at is the greatest quantity of flesh, with the smallest quantity of food. In this respect there is known to be a great difference between different races of cattle; and, consequently, that the largest and most showy are not always the most valuable.

If your object be to raise oxen for labour, that breed is to be preferred which, with size enough for strength, can be kept in good condition with the smallest quantity of food, requires the least care, is capable of the quickest motion, and lives the longest. In all these particulars a great difference is to be found, between different breeds.

If your attention be directed to a dairy, and to the breeding of milch cows, you must look not only to the quantity but to the quality of the milk, to the hardiness and healthiness of the animal, to her appetite, and to the kindness with which she feeds. Some races are remarkable for one, and some for another of these qualities; and that is to be preferred in which the greatest number of them are united, in the highest degree.

When you have chosen your race, and furnished yourself with a stock to breed from, another most important selection is to be made. The finest calves are to be singled out, annually, for raising: those which give the strongest indications, by their form, size and general appearance of the qualities which you desire. By constant attention to this choice, joined to good keeping, without which all other cares will be vain, you may gradually improve your stock to almost any point of perfection All the fine races of animals have been gradually produced in this manner, as well as all the fine kinds of fruits and vegetables. The same laws apply to all. Like will generally produce its like, in good and in bad; and the best stocks will degenerate, unless care be constantly used in selecting the best individuals, for keeping them up. Be the race ever so excellent, if the individual be defective it ought to be rejected.

Until very lately little or no attention appears to have been paid to these considerations, in the breeding of cattle. It seems to have been the prevailing opinion, that one cow or bull was as good as another, and that feeding was the only matter of importance. So far as any attention was paid to selection, it was wholly confined to size: an important point indeed, but far from being the most important. Thanks to some public spirited and intelligent citizens, and to the zeal and enlightened labours of the "*American Farmer*," more correct opinions begin now to prevail, and importations of cattle of the most approved breeds have put it into our power, to improve our native stock, and to form one entirely new. I cannot too earnestly entreat the farmers of Maryland, to avail themselves of this opportunity.—With a little trouble, and an expense comparatively inconsiderable, these valuable breeds may be so extended and encreased, as soon to give the State a new stock, of the best description. Let every man who cannot procure a heifer of the imported breeds, select the finest of his native cows, and send them to the full blooded bulls.—This will soon give him half bloods, the finest of which may, in the same manner, produce calves of three-quarters blood: and thus by a constant attention to the selection of the finest females for breeding, and to their keep, he may soon have a stock very nearly equal to those imported.

I have said that without good keeping, all other care will be in vain. This I cannot too often repeat, or too earnestly inculcate. Animals, whatever may be the excellencies of their race, will not thrive and prosper unless they are well kept. Some may be kept, indeed, at less expense than others; and this is one of the excellencies of particular races. But all, I repeat, must be well kept, or they will not thrive and prosper.

And good keeping does not consist in sufficient feeding alone. It is indeed a most essential point, but not the only one to which we ought to attend.—Good shelter, protection from cold, and more especially from wet and filth, are scarcely less important. Hence the necessity of houses and sheds for your cattle, and especially for your milch cows, young calves, and fatting beeves, so constructed as to surround the barn-yard, shelter them from the cold winds and the rain, and keep them on dry ground or floors.

Great economy may also be practised in feeding them, by a proper apparatus for preparing their food; which will enable every farmer to support a much greater number, and consequently to encrease greatly the quantity of his manure, and the profits of his farm. The first process in preparing their food, is to cut it very fine; for which Eastman's cylindrical cutting knife is, by far, the most powerful and efficacious instrument that I have seen. There is a smaller one, made and sold, and I believe invented, by Robert Sinclair, which costs much less, and will I apprehend be found sufficient for a small farm. By means of these instruments, and especially the first, not only hay and straw may be cut to any desirable fineness, and with great rapidity, but corn blades husks and tops, and even the lower stalks of corn, if cut down and cured in the greenest state, which is consistent with the ripening of the grain. All these substances become excellent food by steaming, with the mixture of a little corn meal or shorts, for working oxen and milch cows. The apparatus for steaming is very easily procured and fixt up; and although it costs some money, I am quite satisfied by my own experience, that on a farm which maintains fifty head of cattle, it will pay for itself in two years, if not in one, by the encreased quantity of nutriment which it produces, from the same substances.—Indeed it converts many into excellent food, which in their natural state cattle, unless very hungry, will not eat.

To carry this important branch of husbandry, the breeding of cattle, to its highest perfection, and to render the barn-yard and manure system the most efficacious, I am fully convinced that the cattle, except the milch-cows, should be kept in the yard as much as possible, at all seasons. For milk, or rather for butter, grazing seems to be indispensable; either because there is some-

thing more favourable to the lacteal secretions, in the grass fresh cropped by the cow herself; or because her health and secretions are promoted by the exercise which she takes, in collecting her food. Perhaps both causes unite. But for every other purpose, I have no doubt that it is far best to keep the animal always in the yard, when green food can be procured. Much less land will in this way support a given number of animals.—This I have fully proved by my own experience. It has been proved by many others. The land too is more productive when it is untrodden. But the great advantage of the system lies in the very superior quantity of manure, which it enables the farmer to accumulate, from the same quantity of stock. In grazing, the far greater part is dropt in the fields, scattered and lost. In the barn-yard it is all collected and preserved.

The supply of green food, during the season when cattle require it, is the great difficulty of this system. This is not the place for entering into details on the subject; but I may shortly remark, that if a supply cannot be found for the whole season, the system may still be usefully adopted for a part; and that there are various productions well adapted to our soil and climate, though not as yet in general use, which will enable every farmer to keep his stock in the barn-yard, during a great part of the season. Among these lucern and millet are the most useful.—The first may be cut much earlier than clover, and much more frequently. It grows best in dry lands, sloping moderately to the southward; and should be sown broad cast in the spring. The land should be well prepared by a cleaning crop, such as potatoes or turnips, and should be as free as possible from grass and weeds. A good, but not a very rich soil, is necessary. The best manure for this plant is a top dressing of spent ashes.

Millet also requires land well cleaned and prepared, as free as possible from weeds, and in good heart. It comes very quickly, and may consequently be cut early. By sowing a part of it late, a late supply of green feed, when clover is gone, may be easily secured.

For the same purpose I would strongly recommend pumpkins, which may frequently be produced in great abundance, in the fields of Indian corn, without at all interfering with the corn crop, or exhausting the land. They make an excellent and most palatable food for cattle in autumn, when all the green crops have failed, and it is still too early to put the stock on winter food. Turnips are very useful for the same purpose, though much inferior to pumpkins.—They can be kept longer, however, and are a surer crop. There are other plants which are frequently and advantageously used, for feeding in the barn-yard, during the summer and autumn; but I confine myself to these, because I am best acquainted with them, and think them on the whole the most useful, and the most easily cultivated.

For the winter food of cattle, roots are of great importance, and especially beets, parsnips and carrots. They may all be advantageously cultivated with the plough. They are easily kept during the winter. They are well suited to our climate, and to a great variety of our soils. Cattle eat them with avidity; and their product, when properly cultivated, is so great, that a very small quantity of land will supply food for a large stock.

(To be concluded next week.)

From the N. E. Farmer's Almanack.

JANUARY.

Agriculture is one of the most important and honorable branches of national industry. There can therefore be no fair ground of complaint if we devote a few columns to its interests. The subject that requires the greatest attention of the farmer, in winter, is his stock. First then look to your cows. If you intend that they shall give a *sight* of milk, even in cold weather, and be as *fleshy* in the spring as a rosy-gilled landlady, who, for more than twenty years, has been one of her own best customers, and had a better *run of practice* at the *bar* than any lawyer in these parts, (except squire Overhaulem,) you will give your milch cows *roots*, ROOTS, ROOTS. Potatoes are very good, carrots still better, and mangel-wurtzel super-superb. Lay them on the barn-floor, and cut them with a sharp spade into pieces as fine as a fiddle-stick, and then if your cattle choke themselves to death it is their fault, not yours. If you have but few roots to spare give your animals but few at a time, but let them have a small quantity every day.

FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS.

It has been stated that the fragrance of flowers depends upon the volatile oils they contain; and these oils, by their constant evaporation, surround the flower with a kind of odorous atmosphere; which, at the same time that it entices larger insects, may probably preserve the parts of fructification from the ravages of the smaller ones. Volatile oils, or odorous substances seem particularly destructive to these minute insects and animalculæ which feed on the substance of vegetables; thousands of aphides may be usually seen in the stalk and *leaves* of the rose; but none of them are ever observed on the *flower*. Camphor is used to preserve the collections of naturalists. The woods that contain aromatick oils are remarked for their indestructibility, and for their exemption from the attacks of insects; this is particularly the case with the cedar, rosewood, and cypress. The gates of Constantinople, which were made of this last wood, stood entire from the time of Constantine, their founder, to that of Pope Eugene IV. a period of 1100 years.—*Sir Humphry Davy.*

The flour of hard wheat is undoubtedly superior to that made from soft; and there is no difference in the process of making them into bread; but the flour from hard wheat will imbibe & retain more water in making into bread; and will consequently produce more weight of bread. It is the practice here, and which I am persuaded it would be adviseable to adopt, to make bread with flour of hard and soft wheat, which, by being mixed, will make the bread much better.—*Davy.*

Fatal Relapse in Scarlet Fever, in consequence of eating two raw apples.

A very likely boy was treated for an exceedingly severe attack of scarlet fever. He speedily became convalescent under the use of full purgatives; and he continued in an excellent state for ten days when his father gave him two raw apples, which he ate. The fever returned immediately, and put on the form of a typhus.—Purgatives were given every day; but five or six passed over before the apple was entirely expelled, and every piece was found so entirely undigested, that it appeared just as when first eaten.

Some amendment took place, but after the exhibition of a very little broth, the symptoms were again lighted up, and in a fortnight from eating the apples the child died.

This is not a solitary case. Dr Armstrong says, that he has seen many cases of relapse in fever, and some of death, from eating apples, or the pulp of oranges, or very often from broth.

The treatment of convalescents after fever requires much care and some skill. At one of the Irish hospitals the physicians make it a rule to let the patients ask for food for a whole week before they indulge them with it.

CRANDEL'S SALVE.

The following is the recipe for this salve, which is so well known, and so highly extolled for the cure of wounds, bruises, &c. Take neat's foot and linseed oil each one gill—white and red lead each one quarter of a pound—gum myrrh and camphor, each half an ounce—yellow wax, half an ounce—rosin, three ounces—alcohol, one ounce. Boil the neat's-foot oil till it has done sparkling, stirring it at the same time—then add the linseed oil, then the white lead, stirring it till it begins to rise—then add the red lead, and boil it till the colour changes; let it cool and add the other ingredients, dropping in the alcohol gradually till it is cooled, and completed.—*Med. Intelligencer.*

ON THE PRESERVATION OF CABBAGE.

If the raising of vegetables is an object to the farmer, their preservation will be found no less so. I am convinced, from a partial experiment, that the following mode of keeping cabbages will be found useful. After they are gathered, and freed from their loose leaves and stalks, that nothing remains but the sound part of the head, head them up in a tight cask. By thus excluding them from the air, they may be kept for a long time. Those intended for the longest keeping should be put into small casks, as they will soon spoil when exposed to the air.

MUSHROOMS.

Instead of pulling up Mushrooms by the roots, it has been recommended from experience to cut off the stems with scissors. The advantages of this plan are—first, that the plant is picked free from earth; and, secondly, that it will sprout again and expedite the collection of them.

POMATUM.

Take marrow of any animal's bones, and after straining it, perfume it with sweet scented oil, Russian or Antique, and it is fit for use. It is said to have the power of quickening the growth of the hair, perhaps by communicating a softness to the skin; and opening the pores about the roots of the hair.

Worcester Agricultural Society.

REPORTS.

COMMITTEE ON MILCH COWS AND FAT CATTLE.

OLIVER FISKE, of Worcester, Chairman—Jacob Conant, of Sterling—Henry Penniman, of New Braintree—Dexter Fay, of Southborough—Royal Keith, of Grafton.

The Committee on Fat Oxen and Milch Cows have performed the very difficult duty assigned them, with their best skill and judgment, as applied to *view* of the animals offered for their inspection, and to the *evidence* furnished them of their respective merits. Agriculturists must be aware that the most careful examination of an animal may be deceptive, and the best information prove incorrect. This remark applies to Milch Cows more forcibly than to any other animal offered for premium. The smallest and most ordinary looking cow in the farm-yard is often the most valuable of the flock for a dairy. She also may be the best in the pens without attracting particular notice, while one of large size, and commanding points and proportions, of not half her value, may be preferred. The testimony at the pens is seldom the best evidence the nature of the case admits: not because the owner is an interested witness, and prone, like every body else, to fancy his own possessions the best; but from the circumstance that the dairy is managed by *the other partner of the firm*, and that he has not been conversant with the amount and quality of milk which any cow furnishes. He is satisfied if she is called a good cow; and probably brings her to the Show, relying more on her fine appearance than on her intrinsic worth. These difficulties are inherent to the duties of the Committee.—A worse impediment was in several cases encountered. From the inattention of the owner, the Committee could learn only his name, and the age of his cow, from the ticket furnished for the pen. This preliminary the Committee have deemed it important to make, that those who may think they could have decided better may, at least, be led to doubt whether more competent judges would have come to a more correct decision.

On the other branch of their services, the subject of Fat Oxen, the Committee had an easier task. The question of the *fattest* was not important, as it applied only to two belonging to one owner. By a rule of the Society no person can obtain one premium for the best, and another for the next best of the same article. The premium for the fattest ox, the Committee must confess, was not adjudged to the owner with reference to the best and cheapest mode of fattening, and in testimony of his having produced good beef in a profitable manner, as a guide and stimulus for others; but as in part remuneration for the great trouble and expense he must have incurred in giving attraction and credit to the Show, and in further demonstration to the world the capacity of our native breed of cattle to become *enormously fat* and *immensely large*. As an article of food, the Committee are of opinion that the beef by the hundred weight was better a year ago, and that the owner, carefully noting the items of expense, will find by the result that, as an article of profit, it was also better at that time.

There is a point in the fattening of beef cattle, beyond which, whether for consumption or profit, an useless expense commences. This point the Committee believe to be when the fat is so interspersed with the lean as to render the flesh what is termed *marbled*. The juices, from this admixture, are then the most agreeably blended, and the meat in its highest excellence. The production in weight after this period is *forced tallow*, that can be made and purchased at comparatively a much cheaper rate. It is to be hoped, however, that liberal purchasers will award to the spirited owner a *premium price* for his beef; and that the extra expense may be so parcelled out in the market, as to be averaged upon the public-spirited consumers.

The Fat Oxen submitted to the view of the Committee were but four in number; two owned by Col. Seth Wyman, of Shrewsbury, one by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northboro,' and one by John W. Hubbard, Esq. of Worcester. The pair offered by Col. Wyman were the fattest that the Committee have ever seen exhibited. They awarded to Col. Seth Wyman the first premium, of 15 dollars, for his red ox—to John W. Hubbard the second premium, of 10 dollars, for his grass-fed ox.

Mr Williams's Steer, from Denton, was uncommonly large and well proportioned, and exhibited the excellent points in this superiour breed. He is unquestionably destined at another season to command the first rank in the pens. His failure in obtaining the second premium was not on account of his being less valuable in any particular than his competitor; but from the consideration that the latter acquired his flesh in one season, after having been worked down in a series of hard labour.

Nineteen Cows were offered for premium, and all, except one, of our native breed. They generally had the appearance of extraordinary value, and all gave evidence of intrinsic worth.

Their exhibition afforded additional proof that our own stock of cows needs no other improvement than can be obtained by a careful selection and a judicious attention to the origin and management of her progeny.

In determining the premiums on cows, the Committee were governed by a consideration of her age—the quantity and quality of the milk—the expense of her keeping—how early her milk fails—and how long she is unproductive. From these tests, so far as they could be known, they formed their opinion. When a cow has arrived at her prime, every succeeding year more and more diminishes her value. If a cow at four years old in all essential qualities is equal to one of eight years old, she will, most probably, at that age be superiour. Her increase in value is an annual profit to the owner, while the other is yearly declining.—Hence, at that age, she is deserving of higher consideration as a milch cow. The quantity and quality of the milch, although, perhaps, not peculiar to any age, is an essential inquiry. It is a rare occurrence if a cow greatly excels in both; for it seems to be a fact, predicated upon the laws of nature, that as the quantity increases, its quality must be diminished. The propensity to drying early is an important defect, but more easily corrected in a young cow. Every farmer knows the difference in cows as well as in the rest of his stock, with respect to their productiveness on the same keeping. A disposition to do well on ordinary fare is a peculiar good trait in a cow, especially for such families as have not the means of keeping more than one, and that one indifferently.

From these premises the Committee adjudged to Nathaniel Stowell, of Worcester, the first premium of 15 dollars—to Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, the second premium of 10 dollars*—to Benjamin F. Farnsworth, of Worcester, the third premimm, of 8 dollars.

To this conclusion the Committee could not arrive without great deliberation and hesitancy. The essential points in many of the cows were so nearly balanced, that another set of judges might in each case have decided differently without any impeachment of their judgment.—Among the unsuccessful cows particularly noticed for prominent good qualities was Col. Mixter's of New-Braintree, and Col. Bush's, of Boylston: they were of the first class, but not represented as uncommon in the duration of their productiveness. Col. Watson's, of Princeton, was large and one of the best formed cows exhibited; but from her habitual propensity to flesh, and the circumstance that she had generally raised her calves, (two of which were present to attest her value,) sufficient evidence was not afforded of her superiour excellence for the dairy. Mr Horatio G. Henshaw's, of Worcester, was a formidable rival to Mr Farnsworth's, and in the judgment of the Committee was but a very little inferiour. Capt. Harrington's, of Princeton, Mr Rainger's and Mr Earl's, of New Braintree, at any former Show would have taken a commanding stand. Mr Elisha Sumner's, of Rutland, had a sufficient voucher in a noble calf by her side that she is a first rate breeder; but as she had always reared her calves, no judgment could be formed of her value as a milch cow. Mr Newell's, of New-Braintree, had every appearance of having been a first rate cow, but her age (10 years) had essentially diminished her value. Others, not particularly recollected, in most of their essential qualities did credit to their judicious owners; and the Committee regret that the restriction of premiums prevented their selecting a much larger number of excellent cows as objects of a more flattering and substantial notice.

Cows for exhibition only, were offered by Ward N. Boylston, Esq. and the Hon. Judge Lincoln, gentlemen who have ever manifested a deep and ardent interest in the reputation and prosperity of the Society. Mr Boylston's two uncommonly large and beautiful cows have heretofore given celebrity to our Shows. The cows exhibited by Judge Lincoln, the progeny of Denton, in their younger state, have repeatedly attracted attention at the pens. In their present station as cows, they amply confirm their early promise, and unequivocally demonstrate the value of this justly celebrated breed.

In behalf of the Committee,

O. FISKE, *Chairman.*

Worcester, Oct. 13, 1824.

* The second premium was awarded to Judge Paine, under the impression that he was owner of "three cows kept together." This not being the fact, the premium cannot be received.

COMMITTEE ON WORKING OXEN.

JOHN W. HUBBARD, of Worcester, Chairman—Rufus Barton, of Millbury—Asa Cummings, jr. of Sutton—William Foster, of Southbridge—William Eager, of Northborough.

The Committee on Working Oxen have attended to the duty assigned to them. It is saying a great deal in praise of the show of working Oxen exhibited to day, to say that it has equalled that of any preceding year. And if this County has never before exhibited a finer show of working Oxen, your Committee do not know where they should look for one superior to it. We believe we might look in vain even to the country of John Bull himself—the country of improved short horns and improved long horns—of the Herefords and the Teeswaters—the Alderneys and the Vigeloes—the country where 1000 guineas are given for a Bull, and 500 for a Heiter.

In proceeding to remark particularly on the several pairs submitted to their adjudication, the Committee cannot but notice one serious difficulty they were obliged to encounter, in making up their opinions: this is, the very imperfect and unsatisfactory nature of the trial to which the oxen are subjected. The draft of a heavy load on a cart for a short distance, up hill, affords very uncertain evidence of the real value and power of the animals. Some are naturally much more slow in their gait, and laborious in their manner of drawing, than others; though at the same time they may be capable of performing more work than those which step off, for a few minutes, more handsomely. Some will perform admirably for a short time, but would fail under continued hard service. In some, the great vigour and activity they display may be the effect of high keeping and little service; and this would not appear to the judges. Above all, some are much more intimidated by the moving crowd about them than others, and from this cause they may be prevented from showing their usual power and docility. We can all see, also, that there is a great difference in the skill of the drivers. A judicious, intelligent farmer would want to know a great deal more respecting a pair of oxen which he was about to purchase, than he could learn from such a trial as we witness.—He would wish to be satisfied whether they would work hard, day after day, and yet hold their life and flesh, eat and drink well, and fill themselves readily—whether they were true and ready at all times and in all places—and whether they were in reality, in all important properties, as well as to appearance, well matched. But from such data as we were furnished with, we were obliged to form our opinions;—and we submit the result, relying on the candour of the competitors.

Seventeen pairs of oxen were entered for drawing; but from various circumstances, eleven pairs only were subjected to the trial. A very beautiful pair was withdrawn from the competition by Mr Asa Cummings, jr. of Sutton, on account of his having been selected as one of the judges in this department. The performance of these oxen at the ploughing match shewed that the competitors for the premiums on working oxen are much indebted to the delicacy of Mr Cummings in withholding them from the trial.

The Committee were decidedly of opinion that where old and young cattle are brought into competition, if the younger animals perform as well or nearly as well as the older, they are entitled to the preference. This opinion operated to exclude from the premiums nearly one half of the oxen brought to the trial; and of these some were very large, stately, noble, and valuable cattle. Of this description, Stephen Marsh, of Sutton, brought to the trial a pair, 6 and 7 years old. Messrs. Ward & Rice, of Worcester, brought into the competition a pair, 8 years old: these were of great size, fine proportion, and extraordinary power; and, considering their capacity for beef as well as for work, were probably worth more money than any other pair on the field—but much hard service had diminished their activity and vigour. The pair owned by Henry Bullard, of Holden, 3 years old, though sturdy and excellent in the draft, were not well made, nor very well trained: they were better calculated for use than for show—for profit than for pride; though the Committee believe that smoother and handsomer cattle are more easily kept, and though they may not be capable of doing more work, are much more easily and cheaply converted into beef. The 7 years old cattle of Seth Wyman, of Shrewsbury, were an elegant, large, well-matched pair, and under excellent discipline: they performed the service to which they were subjected with great ease and vigour: they were in every respect creditable to the distinguished farmer who owns them, and who has exhibited them at two of our previous Shows. On one of these former occasions, they obtained the second premium as working cattle, and could not, therefore, according to the rules of the Society, obtain any except the first this year: they had thus but one chance where all the others had four. Seth Hastings, of Mendon, also sent to the trial a pair of old oxen, which added to the agricultural credit of the distinguished citizen who is their owner.

Of the younger cattle which entered the lists, two pairs were 4, and four pairs 5 years old.—Those of Silas Dudley, of Sutton, were 5—rather small, but well made and well trained, and exhibited remarkable power for their weight.—Those of Royal T. Marble, of Sutton, were 4 years old only—in every respect beautiful and valuable cattle—smooth and tight built; and, considering their age and size, of astonishing muscle and power. Those of Asa Rice, of Worcester, 5 years old, were quite small and light, and not remarkably snug and thick-meated; but their vigour and activity far exceeded the expectations the Committee had formed from their appearance. Mr Rice has been for several years a competitor in this department of our Shows, and has this year, as well as before, proved himself a formidable rival of the Sutton disciplinarians. Luther Whiting, of Sutton, brought forward a pair of 4 years old. They were remarkably large and heavy of their age; and it was in consequence of thus early attaining a very large size, as the Committee supposed, that they were rather slow, and drew laboriously: but they backed the load admirably, better than any others on the field. Samuel Sibley, of Sutton, brought to the trial, a pair 5 years old—rather unpromising in their appearance—light in proportion to their height and bones; but the Committee were agreeably disappointed in the vigour and promptness with which they drew the heavy load on the cart, consisting of two tons, gross: but they were not sufficiently broad, close and well made to be either handsome or profitable. The last pair subjected to the trial were those of Sumner Cole, of Sutton. These were 5 years old, and combined all the excellencies of form, power and discipline for which Sutton oxen are so justly celebrated. They appeared and performed rather better than any others submitted to our adjudication; and nothing prevented their obtaining the first premium but the fact that the pair belonging to Mr Marble were very nearly equal to them, and a year younger.

On the whole, therefore, the Committee recommend to the Society to give the

1st premium, of $15, to Royal T. Marble.
2d do. of $12, to Sumner Cole.
3d do. of $10, to Silas Dudley.
4th do. of $5, to Luther Whiting.

On behalf of the Committee,
JOHN W. HUBBARD, *Chairman.*

LEECHES.

Few practitioners in this part of the country are aware of the immense utility of the application of leeches in cases of local congestion and inflammation. In our cities they are used much more frequently than in the country; and that our brethren who are not acquainted with the facilities afforded in practice by these animals, may judge of the estimation in which they are held among us, we would inform them that our neighbour paid the apothecary thirty-six dollars for the leeches alone which were used in his family the past year.

The cause of the infrequency of their use in the country is, we apprehend, the difficulty which attends the application of them. The part to which they are attached should first be thoroughly washed with warm water and meal, until the matter of perspiration or the effluvia of any medicated liquid, is entirely removed. It should then be wiped dry, and bathed for a few moments in warm milk and water, and then rubbed with a small fresh piece of raw beef; a dozen punctures should next be made with a lancet, just deep enough to draw blood, and the phial which contains the animals in pure water, should be presented. By holding it a few moments to the skin, they will be found to attach themselves readily, and much time and trouble be saved, which must inevitably be wasted if the ordinary method is pursued. When the leech falls off he should be immediately put into a tumbler, in which is a large spoonful of water and no more, made into a brine by the additon of a tea-spoonful of salt. After he has disgorged himself, remove him into clear and fresh water. Into the same tumbler containing the blood and brine, put every leech as he falls off. Put them into a bottle, and change the water twice a week, and they may be kept a long time.

EFFECT OF HOT WATER IN REVIVING FLOWERS.

In Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, it is said, that if flowers which have been 24 hours out of water, and are decayed, are plunged into hot water, as the water gradually cools, they become again quite fresh. This fact, while many discredit it, has long been familiar to those who live in the vicinity of hot springs; and who have remarked, that decayed flowers, plunged into the waters of the springs, become again fresh and beautiful.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1825.

Farmer's Calendar.

FEEDING CATTLE, &c.—Perhaps there is no part of husbandry which requires more skill and attention, than feeding cattle and other domestic animals. It is important that your store cattle, as well as those intended for the butcher, should be maintained in a progressive state of improvement. Whether the progress be slow or quick, they should always advance. If the animals remain stationary, you lose time and the interest of what they are worth. If your cattle are suffered to lose flesh, there is a direct loss of property. "Duly apportioning the stock to the quantity of food, and regular feeding, are the life and soul of cattle-keeping. Oft-times you will see store-pigs running about a man's yard, which are alternately in high condition, and as thin as grey-hounds; he ought to recollect whenever he suffers them to lose flesh, he has thrown away the greater part of the provision which was the cause of their improvement.

"Regularity of feeding is of the utmost consequence, indeed of more than any unpractised person can conceive. Three times a day, precisely at a certain hour, ought to be the regular observance; and cattle, particularly if corn-fed, require their fill of water. The easy, contented, and improving disposition of the cattle, and small waste of provender, attendant on this regularity, is a source of constant satisfaction to the superintending proprietor.

"The golden rule respecting *quantity*, is—as much as a beast can eat with a vigorous appetite; all beyond that important criterion is so much lost to the proprietor; and not improbably an impediment to the thrift of the animal. Here is the foundation of a grand argument for the removal of that which the animal leaves, that it may not remain to be contaminated by his breath, to disgust him, and to pall his appetite. Precautions are necessary, that a sufficient quantity of food of the original standard of goodness to carry the stock through, be provided or procurable; for I would advise no feeder to trust to a certain vague notion, that fattening cattle may be safely and advantageously reduced from rich to indifferent or even poor keeping. Frequently any change is disadvantageous; but if any, it surely ought to be progressive in goodness of the food. There is often, perhaps generally, a considerable saving in the provision, as the animals advance in fatness; but this relates chiefly to those who load themselves with internal fat. Some will devour nearly the same from first to last.

"Cattle's licking or rubbing themselves has been formerly held a bad sign; on the contrary, there can be no doubt of its being an incontestable proof of their thriving: the former notion seems to have originated from the damage they sometimes receive by the quantity of hair and dirt collected by the tongue from their hides, and which may form hair-balls in the stomach, of dangerous consequence. Hence the use of currying oxen, which are confined from going out in the cold air; of keeping them perfectly clean, and their hides open, like those of horses in good condition. Oxen fed in the yard, and cows, may be wiped clean without danger of taking cold."*

Care should be taken that your cattle are well littered. This will not merely keep them dry and warm, but, in case you have not other conveniences for the purpose, the litter, especially if it be of *cut* straw, will absorb the stale; and thus you at once make your cattle comfortable and increase your manure. Nothing can be said in favour of the practice of some farmers, of suffering their cattle to lie in beds of their own manure, made into a kind of mortar, which adheres to their hind quarters, and envelops them in an unseemly, unsightly, uncleanly and uncomfortable crust, as thick and almost as hard as the shell of a tortoise. This may be prevented, in part, by constructing your stalls or stables in such a manner that the floor may descend a little backwards, so that the stale may drain off; and be conducted by proper grooves or channels to proper receptacles, as has been heretofore directed in our observations on liquid manure.

Straw is not a proper food for milch cows.—Good hay, with the assistance of roots, will keep them well in milk during the winter, or till within six or eight weeks of their calving. "Of roots, the preference, in respect to nutrition, is to be given to the parsnip, carrot, mangel wurtzel, and potatoe. Good hay alone will make good butter, although from such dry provender the quantity will be extremely small; the hay being mixed with straw, will in exact proportion to the quantity of straw deteriorate the produce of the cow. To milk a cow fed upon straw only, is extremely injurious to her constitution, and of course to the profit of the owner.†

No farmer ought to be without a steam-boiler, especially if he feeds his cattle as well as swine, with grain or roots. This steam-boiler may be cheaply made by setting a kettle holding about 10 or 12 gallons, in a furnace of brick or stone, and over this a hogshead, with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, which is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling, can only rise through the holes, and thence ascend among the articles to be steamed in the hogshead and pass off at the top. In this way a hogshead full of roots will be cooked at a very little expense. The kettle should be so closed as to prevent any steam from passing off, but through the bottom of the hogshead, and of course a pipe or tube should be set on one side, through which, with the aid of a funnel, the water may be poured into the kettle as occasion may require. When the water is poured in, the tube should be stopped with a plug made for that purpose. When grain is steamed, it will be necessary to cover the bottom of the hogshead with a cloth to prevent the grain from running through the holes.

By experiments made in Pennsylvania it was found that Indian corn and potatoes for fattening swine, would go one third further steamed or boiled than when used raw; and English writers on agriculture agree in opinion that roots, especially potatoes, will afford much more nourishment if boiled or baked than when given without such preparations.

* Lawrence on Neat Cattle. † Ibid.

Erratum.—An important errour occurs in the communication of Mr LOWELL on the subject of cultivating the grape vine, in our last paper, page 191, about the middle of the 1st column. The passage alluded to is printed as follows:—"though the vine culture may succeed in those parts of the country which have the misfortune to be cultivated by slaves, it *may be adapted* to our own country," &c. It should have been, "it may *not* be adapted," &c. The omission of the word *not* conveys a meaning *directly opposite* to the intention of the writer.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Legislature of this State convened on the 5th inst. The usual proceedings were adopted, which we have not room to give in detail. On the 6th inst. the Governor's Message was delivered. In this his Excellency congratulated his constituents on the general and individual prosperity which pervades the nation—the "frank and lucid exposition of our National concerns by the President of the United States in his late Message"—the acquisition of the Floridas—the enterprize and activity of our citizens, and the consequent accumulation of wealth, which enables them to furnish all necessary loans to the government, without having recourse to foreigners—the folly of monopolies and restrictions, as exemplified by their abandonment by Great Britain. He recommends attention to the subject of internal improvements—to the causes which have delayed the cutting of a Canal from Buzzard's to Barnstable Bay—to cutting a Canal through Cape Cod—to the Middlesex Canal—to uniting the waters of Narragansett Bay with those of Massachusetts Bay, by Taunton and Weymouth rivers—to connecting by Canals the waters of Connecticut with those of Merrimac river—suggests the expediency of appointing or of authorizing the employment of a civil engineer to make surveys, &c. relative to such routes as the Legislature may designate. He adverts to the proposed monument at Bunker's Hill, as worthy of the care of the patriot and statesman—recommends a revision of our Militia System. He speaks of the reception of Gen. La Fayette; and transmits an account of the disbursments made under the Resolve of the 12th of June last.—States that a balance of cash remained in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1825, amounting to $29,579,66.

National Legislature.

SENATE.—JAN. 3. Mr Smith, from the joint Committee appointed to wait on Gen. La Fayette with a copy of the act concerning him, reported an Address to him and his answer. In the address it is remarked that "principles that have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it." In reply Gen. La Fayette states, "however proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this benefaction might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolutions of both Houses, delivered by you, gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, precludes all other sentiments except those of the lively and profound gratitude of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favour, I have the honour to beg you will be the organs."

The annual report of the Treasury Department was received, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill on the subject of imprisonment for debt was discussed, but nothing decisive concluded on.

JAN. 4. The Committee on the subject of the West Point Military Academy reported that it was not necessary to make any alterations in the Institution.

The engrossed bill on the subject of imprisonment for debt was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

HOUSE.—JAN. 3. A list of Patents issued in 1824, was presented and laid on the table.

A report of the Chief Engineer, relating to the repair of Plymouth Beach was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia, reported by the Committee of Claims, was read twice.

Seven resolutions respecting the establishment of new post roads were respectively agreed to.

The report of the Committee on the communication of Gen. La Fayette was ordered to be entered on the Journals. [*See proceedings of the Senate.*]

Mr Livingston gave notice that he should bring the subject of the increase of the Military Establishment at West Point, before the House next week.

JAN. 4. A resolution was adopted calling for information respecting the violation of our mutual rights in ports of South America.

Mr Livingston's motion respecting the establishment of a preparatory Naval School, similar to that at West Point, for the army, was negatived.

A proposed amendment of the Constitution relative to the choice of electors of President, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

JAN. 5. The President was requested to furnish information with regard to the proceedings and documents of the Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Weaver &c. The object was to ascertain how our officers had conducted themselves in the Pacific, &c.

JAN. 6. On motion of Mr Webster the House took up the bill on the subject of crimes on the high seas and places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Mr W. moved sundry amendments, which were agreed to.

A Message was received from the President of the United States inviting a scrutiny into all matters of account and claims between his country and himself.—This Message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A Writer in the National Intelligencer recommends that Congress should express their wishes for the construction of a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, by passing a resolution to subscribe for stock, and anticipates the following advantages from the plan: that it might form the basis of a lasting peace with Mexico, lessen the necessity of a navy to protect our commerce round South America, and promote the Agriculture, wealth, and population of our republic.

Extraordinary Freshet.—The Cheraw papers mention that the river Pee Dee, in South Carolina, rose on the 19th ult. 45 feet above its ordinary height, owing, it is supposed, to the melting of the snow on the mountains. Some damage was sustained by the planters in stock.

The amount of tolls received from the New-York Canals during the past season is estimated at $350,000; and the value of the produce brought to Albany during the same time, by the Canal, at nearly $3,000,000.

The lead mines of the United States, leased to individuals, produced, from October 1823 to July 1824, 138,644 pounds of lead, of which 17,222 pounds belong to the United States, on account of rents. It is deposited at St. Louis.

The Friends in North-Carolina have determined to send all the coloured persons under their care, 700 in number, to Hayti.

The number of deaths in Salem, during the past year was 234, of which 15 died abroad; in Portsmouth 135, in Newburyport 104, in Concord 18, and Boston 1297.

An exhibition of American manufactures is to be held in Washington in February next, in the rotunda of the capitol, and rooms are also provided in the capitol, where goods may be deposited prior to the day of exhibition.

Medical School in Boston.—The number of students attending the Medical Lectures of Harvard University in Boston, this winter, amounts to *one hundred and twenty-eight*. Of these, 82 are from Mass.—11 from Maine—13 from N. H.—2 from Virginia—1 from South Carolina—5 from Con.—3 from N. Y.—1 from Maryland—1 from Georgia, and 3 from Nova Scotia. The lectures are given daily at the Massachusetts Medical College, and the students are admitted gratuitously to the medical and surgical practice of the Hospital.—Within the two last years the number of students has increased more than one half.

Bunker Hill Monument.—Subscriptions continue to be received for this great object. Brighton has subscribed $406 00; Chelsea, 69 12; Cohasset, 165 14; East Sudbury, 55 43; Hadley, 55 00; Hingham, 178 25; Hubbardston, 75 50; Manchester, 64 00;—Marblehead, 203 02; Quincy, 356 15; Scituate, 209 85; Wenham, 22 25; Pupils of the Latin School in this city, 420 00. The Treasurer attends at the Suffolk Bank every day from 12 to 1 o'clock.

President Monroe.—The Senate of this Commonwealth have passed resolutions testifying their approbation of the services of James Monroe, President of the United States.

Dinner to La Fayette.—A splendid dinner was given to Gen. La Fayette by the Members of Congress, on New Year's Day. The President, and the principal civil and military officers of the government, were among the guests.

There is a ship of the line and a frigate on the stocks at present in Philadelphia. These vessels are building on a plan which, we learn, has been lately adopted in the British Navy Board. The sterns are made round, and planked in a similar manner to the bows, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, and gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a squared stern. The ship of the line now building will be the largest vessel of war in the world. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will mount 150.

A great day's work.—On the 2d inst. Q. Kingsley, a blacksmith, in Northampton, Mass. with a hand to blow and strike, made two hundred and four horse shoes in eleven hours and forty minutes.

Lithotomy.—The operation of removing a stone from the bladder, was successfully performed on the 9th inst. in Norridgewock, Me. by Dr Bates of that town—and a man, who has for many months been in constant misery, is in a fair way to be restored to health and usefulness.

Earthquake.—A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Santiago de Chili on the morning of the 29th of August. So great was the convulsion of the earth that the houses rocked considerably. At Valparaiso some buildings were thrown down. The town of Copiopo is reported to have been entirely destroyed—only two families saved.

Moscow, though containing a population of 350,000 souls, is said to stand upon more ground than any city in Europe; almost every Palace or Nobleman's house having a garden, and all wooden buildings being detached from fear of fire.

An English Gentleman informs us, that he has recently arrived in this country from St. Helena, that the house in which the Ex-Emperor of France was imprisoned has been converted into a barn; and that in the room in which he breathed his last, there is now a machine erected for threshing corn.—"*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

The French government derives an annual revenue of nearly four millions of franks from the Public Coach Establishment. Nearly 3000 persons leave Paris every day in the week.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the factory of Capt. A. Stearns, in West Cambridge, where he intends carrying on the *Clothier's Business, generally*:—Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments of every description coloured and cleansed, and furnitures glazed; Crapes and Silks of various colours dyed and finished in the best manner, at short notice, and as cheap as at any other place.

Wool Carding.—At the same place Merino and Common Wool carded by Capt. Stearns.

CYRUS FARRAR.

THE Subscriber, for a few years past, has been cultivating an extensive FRUIT NURSERY. He now has a large assortment of PEACH TREES, budded from the best Fruit in the country, native and foreign, in the best order for transplanting. By another season he hopes to offer PEAR and CHERRY TREES of the first quality. O. FISKE, *Worcester.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	115	117 00
pearl do.		117 00	120 00
BEANS, white,	bush	95	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 50	
cargo, No 1, new,		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	
CHEESE, new milk,		7	8
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	75	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	
Genessee,		6 37	6 50
Rye, best,		2 75	3 00
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	64
Corn		53	56
Barley		50	
Oats		32	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		9	11
LIME,	cask	1 10	1 20
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	16 00	17 00
navy, mess, do.		13 50	14 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823,	bush		
Clover			
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		35	42
Native do		25	30
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	7
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON,		4	7
POULTRY,		6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	16
lump, best,		15	20
EGGS,		20	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		60	65
POTATOES, new,		20	20 5
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	3 00

Miscellanies.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

SONG.

The soothing shades of gloaming
With gladsome heart I see,
When by the streamlet roaming
To meet, my love, with thee.

O! then each flow'ret closing
Seems fairer than by day:
It tells, by its reposing,
Thou wilt not long delay.

Each bird, its vesper singing,
Delights my listening ear,
It tells the hour is bringing
My fairest angel here.

Methinks more brightly beaming,
The stars look from above,
Each, like a fond eye, gleaming
With joy, to see my love.

O! come then, love, nor linger,
For day has gone to rest,
And night, with dewy finger,
The woods in gray has dress'd;

The moon has sought the fountain,
Thy shadowy form to see,
And the cloudlet on the mountain
A curtain spreads for thee.

Flight of Birds.—It has been objected to the migration of birds, that it is impossible they should support themselves so long upon the wing, or exist so long without food, as they must probably do in performing such long journeys as migration supposes. "But these difficulties," says Dr. Fleming, "vanish altogether when we attend to the rapidity of the flight of birds. The rapidity with which a hawk and many other birds occasionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found by repeated observations, that the flight of an eider duck was at the rate of 90 miles an hour. Sir George Capley computes the rate of flight, even of the common crow, at nearly 25 miles an hour; and Spallanzani found that of the swallow completed about 92 miles. A falcon, which belonged to Henry IV. of France, escaped from Fontainbleau, and in 24 hours was found at Malta, a distance of 1350 miles; a velocity nearly equal to 57 miles an hour, supposing the falcon to have been upon the wing the whole time. But as such birds never fly by night, and allowing the day to be at the longest, his flight was perhaps equal to 75 miles an hour. But if we even restrict the migratory flight of birds to the rate of 50 miles an hour, how easily can they perform their most extensive migrations! And we know in the case of woodcocks, and perhaps all other migrating birds, that they in general take advantage of a fair wind with which to perform their flights. This breeze perhaps aids them at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour.—*Smellie.*

The Early Club.—An association has been recently formed by a few gentlemen of Montreal, tending to promote a practice certainly harmless as far as regards others, and beneficial as regards themselves, being for the purpose of encouraging the habit of early rising. They are, we understand, to assemble on certain days at an early hour in the morning, to regale themselves with a walk before breakfast; and the plan is also said to include the project of taking a public breakfast occasionally at some place a short distance from the town. We fear this is too good a proposal to be carried into operation by many. They are in general too fond of their beds to leave them. It is but fair however to say that the attempt deserves praise, and still more so, if success attend it. Early rising has been always considered as conducive to health; a walk before breakfast gives to the mind a stimulus which prepares it well for the duties of business through the day. Early rising tends to prevent that pernicious habit of late sitting at night which has exactly the contrary effect both on the health of the body and mind. This plan has another advantage to recommend it—no excess occurs at a breakfast, hence it will be exempt from those instances of dissipation which too frequently attend associations of young men, and may even have the effect of preserving its members from falling into such habits at night. We recommend as their motto, the old maxim,

Early to bed, early to rise—
The way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.

The Peasantry of France are extremely ignorant. Whole villages may be found, where not more than three or four can read. Even in the immediate vicinity of Paris, and within the echoes of the legislative debates, there are towns in which not three newspapers are taken, and those not by persons who actually belong to the people. The eloquent pleas for liberty are of no effect, for they are not heard by the mass of the nation. Hence no general political spirit exists, except when the popularity of individuals is concerned, or as the taxes of the State affect private interest, and national attention can hardly be directed to refined questions on the management of the elections and the free expression of opinion. So great is the popular ignorance, that the most liberal politicians have never advocated any very wide extension of the elective franchise, believing it to be first necessary to educate the nation.—*North American Review.*

Industry.—Man must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a briar or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we *can* overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion.

The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them; that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar, no wealth can purchase them, no honour can win them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

When a young man has acquired a love of reading and of course a relish for intellectual pleasures, he has one of the best preservatives against dissipation. A fondness for low company, and noisy intemperate pleasures, is generally the consequence of ignorance and want of taste.

Burns, the poet, was never in Greenock but once, and that was when about to take passage to the West Indies. On that occasion, however, his satirical spirit gave birth to one caustic remark which is too good to be lost. Having gone down to the harbour to view the ship which he had destined to carry him from his native shores, he arrived just as a gentleman, going on board on the same errand, had the misfortune to stumble and fall into the water between the ship's side and the quay. By the intrepidity and exertions of a seaman, who instantly plunged in after him, he was saved from drowning, and brought on board with no other injury save a sound ducking. The rescue, however, demanded a signal display of his liberality towards his preserver, and turning round, he, with no small ostentation, tendered him the sum of *sixpence*, as the reward of his courage and humanity.—The byestanders were astonished, and inveighed loudly against such unparalleled meanness. Burns alone remained silent, but when pressed to give his opinion of the act—"Why (said he) the gentleman is surely the best judge of the *value* of his own life."

Serenity.—A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed-place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She instantly replied, "No, certainly not." "Why?" said the officer.—"Because," rejoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me." "Then (said he) remember I know in whom I have believed, and that He holds the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hands."

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